NEW YORK HEREALD, WEINNESDAY, MARCH IS, 1871. - CHIEFLE SHEET

WASHINGTON.

General Butler's Bill for the Protection of Southern Loyalists.

Important Decision by the Mexican Claims Commission.

The British Minister American Politics.

Hearing in the Louisiana Lottery Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871. stepublican Family Jars-The Party Divided

The republicans of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon at the close of the regular session. The bject was to discuss the Ku Klux bill, and, if possible, to come to some understanding about it. After the bill had been read the discussion began and continued until five o'clock. The debate took a wide range and nearly everything was discussed except the bill, the immediate business before the caucus. The question of adjournment seemed to be most ent. Senators Hamlin, Conkling, Cameron Trumbull and others thought Congress had better rn at once and let the South alone. Morton, Sumner, Scott and several others were of opinion that the republicans in Congress could not afford to go home without taking action on the bill before the caucus. It was evident that, while Cameron and the tariff men would. like to pass some legislation for the benefit of the South, they were afraid that if they prolonged the session the tariff would be reduced. The New England Senators were apprehensive about the ent bill, and every man seemed to con-Apportionment bill, and every man seemed to consider his own particular section as entitled to consideration in preference to the whole country. The caucus finally adjourned without coming to any ion, with the understanding that it will meet again to-morrow at one o'clock. There was developed an unexpected feeling in favor of a speedy adjournment, but Morton and those who have charge of the Ku Riux bill are of opinion that to morrow the republican Senators will remain long enough to The Malden Speech of the African Represen tative in the House.

The sensation in the House to-day was the maiden speech of Mr. Elnott, the negro member from South na. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, had introduced a general amnesty bill, and it was on this that Elliott made his speech. He is a very dark negro, but evidently the ablest of the five black men in the present House. General Butler, who had the floor, yielded to Elliott, who spoke from a seat in the immediate vicinity of where Butler sits. Elliott is well educated and has a good delivery, rather inclined to be impassioned. He charged down in good style upon the Ku Kiux, and then alleged that they ained and countenanced by the democratic party of the North in general and Tammany Hall in particular. Both democrats and republicans gathered around nim as he spoke, tals being the first speech by a negro in the House. At the close of his speech he was warmly ongratulated by several prominent republicars. The bill was finally de-leated, but whether on account of Elliott's speech

The Briesh Minister and American Politics. With reference to the irresponsible statement that the removal of Senator Summer from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations was requested by the British government through the British Minister, the letter of Secretary Fish contains a complete denial of the truth of the pretended rumor. In addition to that, howas emphatical a contradiction as is con ed in Mr. Fish's letter. Sir Edward says he has never interfered in any way with American politics, and he regrets exceedingly that his name has been used in connection with the fabrications published the Evening Post. His relations with Mr. Sumner have always been of the most cordial character. Apart from his esteem for the Massachusetts Senator he says he could not, as a member of the diplomatic corps, entertain the idea of meddling with a matter which belongs entirely to the Important Decision by the Mexican Claims

Commissioners. In the United States and Mexican Commission, in the case of Charles J. Jarsen vs. Mexico, the Commissioners recently decided the broad principle that no reclamation lies against the republic of Mexico for wrongs inflicted by the Maximilian interventionists. This principle was registered yesterday. In the cases of W. B. Knox, No. 889, and Baxter and Merrill, No. 116, like the above case of

The Louisiana Lottery Cuses. Associate Justice Bradley, as Judge for the Circuit Court for Louisiana, has been hearing for eight days what are known as the Louisiana lottery cases, The arguments were made before him at the Supreme Court room. Action is brought by Henry Colton and Ben Wood against Charles Howard, of New York, and others, asking that these lotteries be would up and go out of existence.

The profits realized from them exceed an average of \$50,000 a month. The array of counsel is very large. Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; George Shea and Judge Emott, of New York, coun-sel for the plaintiffs, and ex-United States Judge Campbell, of New Orleans; ex-Judge John K. Porter, of New York; Courtlandt Parker and J. W. Scudder. of New Jersey; Philip Phillips. of Washington; Pinckney White, of Maryland; Mr. Billings, of New Orleans, and Widiam D. Henning, of New York, counsel for the defence. Campbell made the leading argument, consuming eight hours, and Shea replied

in an argument of four hours.

Nominations Sent to the Senute. The following nominations were sent to the

Senate to-day:—

Waker N. Smith, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States; William McMichael, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal for the Northern district of Florids; D. S. Wade, Chief Justice of Montana Territory; William H. Chesebrough, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation in London; Sillinan A. Fish, Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Mo.; George Bradley, Indian Agent for Michigan; Edwin Bila, Indian Agent for Washington Territory; Culver Barcalow, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of New Jersey; James Laidiey, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of California; William Charbinson, Amessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Capital Constitution of Capital Constitution of Capital Constitution, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Winnesota; D. Davidson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Tennessee; Retired Lieutenant Communitor Robert Boyd, Jr., to be commander on the active list.

Nominations Confilmed.

the following nominations:—

Potenuter—N. P. Chipman, Canastota, N. Y.;
John B. Murray, Seneca Palls, N. Y.; Charles H. Thompson,
Corning, H. Y.; Thomas W. Cheesebro, Fluon, N. Y.;
Edward S. Y.; Thomas W. Cheesebro, F. W. T. Crane,
Edward S. S.; W. T. Crane,
Athens, S.; W. T. Crane,
Athens, S.; W. T. Crane,
Athens, S.; J. J.; John J.; John J.; John J.;
Lowa; Joa. P. Minor, Bridgeton, N. J.; Markews, Indianola,
Ing. Ps.; Adaline Creveling, Catasauqua, Pa.; Aritic, ReadMorristown, N. J.; Ellen D. Rheim, Carline, Pa. William
M. Green, Dayton, Ohio; Albert M. Patterson, Creatine,
Ohio; P. Arnkold, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Cane of the Negre Murderer Grady.

Attorney General Akerman, to whom was reterred the petition of the negro, James Grady, now
under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs.

fenomination of six cents. Beretefore for the payment of this lax manufacturers have been obiged to

PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Text of General Butler's Ka Klux Bill-Stringent Measures for the Enforcement of the Laws in the Late Rebel States-Al Cares to be Taken Before Federal Courts - No Interference by State Authorities.

cus this evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee appointed to draw up a bill for the protection of life and property at the South. General Butler, charman of the committee, laid before the caucus the bill agreed upon by the johs committee of the caucus of the Seiste and House to day. After some discussion it was agreed to by a vote of \$2 to 2, only eighty-tour members being present. It is stated that there are not more than a hundred republican members of the House in the city to-night. This indicates that a majority will be found in the House in favor of the bill. Genwhen, it is expected, the debate will commence

Whereas large numbers of lawises and evil disposed persons, easecially in the States lately it rebellion, having conspired together and bound themselves to each other by unlawful oaths, have formed secret arganizations, some of which are commonly known as the Ku Kux Klan, having for their main object to defeat certain classes of citizens of the United States in the liberty, rights and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the constitution; and whereas, by he use of disguises worn upon their persons, by perjury, violence, threats, overawing the local authorities and otherwise, such persons and organizations, their adders and abstitors, have evaded and organizations citizens of the enjoyment of life, liberty and property without due processo I law, and have taken from them, and do still take from them the equa protection of the laws, by the constitutions and the state have been made to recommend of action as their only meant to the laws, by the constitutions; and whereas the State have failed and organizations; and whereas the State have failed and till fail to prevent or suppress such violations of law and denial of the liberty, rights and protection or samples and protection or samples.

as is now provided by law for duties and services of like character, when performed by such commissioners, to be andited and paid in like manner as other like accounts are paid, and said commissioners appointed by said clicuit courts, and after their appointment each of their offices upon the same tenure as other commissioners appointed by said Circuit courts, and after their appointment each of their shall reside in the county for which he is appointed so long as he shall hold his commission.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that in addition to the duties which now are, or which save been or may herea ter be prescribed by law for said commissioners, it shall be the duty of each of tasis commissioners, upon information of any outrage or wrong done against the liberty, property or person of se crisen of the United States whim his precine, with intens to hinder, impair or deprive such citizen of the full encounter of any right guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States, or any violation of any of the provisions of this act, to issue a warrant or other proper process, under his hand and seal, forthwish to bring the offender or offenders before and commissioner, and after due examination whether there is probable cause to believe such offence has been commissioner, and after due examination whether there is probable cause to be persons are probably griffy, the commissioner shall bind the offender or offenders by recognizances with good and sufficient autraties, each having sufficient enters within the judicial district, in a penal sum not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 if the offence is batable under the laws of the and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens of the United States; and said commissioner shall have power to bind by recognizance any person in such sum, with or without surety or sureties, as he may deem best for the purposes of justice, as a witness to appear before such court to give testimony as said term in that behalf, and so from term to term until he be discharged tiereof; but if the offence be not ballable by the laws of the United States, or if the accused shall not furnish such sufficient stretter, then the commissioner by a militimus, or other propes process, thall commit the offender or offenders to the curdosy-of the Marshal, to be breugh before the Circuit Court at its mark term, there to abide the order of the court, and such nitisents or other process so issued shall be conclusive to prevent all molestation or hindrane of the Marshal or his denuty having the accused in charge from holding him by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or any person whatsoever except the circuit judge for such circuit; provided, however, that the commissioner may at any time before the senson of such court admit to ball any person by him committed to the custody of the Marshal for want of sudicient sureties; and each of said commissioners shall transmit to the cierk of said court, attested copies of all the proceedings had by him in the tentif, and also attested copies of all depositions, allidavits or testimony taken by him in the hearing as to probate cause to believe such offence have been committed and of the probable guilt of the accused, and it shall be the duty of the cierk of said circuit court to place such copies of all therein the hands of the District Autorney for the district wherein the hands of the District Autorney for the district wherein the hands of the District Autorney for the district wherein the hands of the District Autorney for the district wherein the or cause to believe such offences have been committed and
of the probable guilt of the accussed, and it shall
be the duty of the clerk of said circuit court to
place such copies so transmitted to him in the
hands of the District Attorney for the district wherein the
offence was committed, whe is required diligently to prosecute all the offences therein set forth, and to see to it that
the party or parties and the witnesses perform the obligations of their several recognizances, and is case of default by
the witnesses, or either of them, to have them arrested by
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the witnesses, or either of them, to have them arrested by
the witnesses, or either of them, to have them arrested by
the witnesses, or either of them, to have the county
and their recognizances carrented, and if the accused, betog on bail shall have made clerally, to enforce the same, and to
cause the accused to be arrested wherever he may be
found, and brought to trial; and said commissioners
are also hereby empowered to do all and such
other acts as are requisite and necessary for the full presentation of the offenders and the evidence before the Grand
Jury of said Circuit Court. It shall also be the duty of each
commissioner to transmit duplicate copies of all his proceedings, together with the evidence baken by him, affidavits
and depositions, and other documentary oridence, to the Derecord; and in case of the death, suchness, absence, refusal
or neglect to act, or other disability of the commissioner is
any county, all his power and duties may be exercised by
either commissioner of an adjacent county.

See, S. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty
of all marshals and deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other provisions of this
act when to them directed, and should any marshal or the
any county, and the seed of the commissioner is
distr

Abons, Ga.; William H. Adama, Boone, Iowa; R. H. Lee, Cameden, M. J.; John H. Andrews, Indianola, Iowa; Joa. P. Minor, Brigeton, N. J.; Mattida Fritz, Reading, Pa.; Adalina Creeding, Pa.; A. A. Vance, Morrishown, N. J.; Ellen D. Rheim, Carbisle, Pa.; William M. Green, Dayton, Oho; Albert M. Patterson. Creatine, Ohoi; P. Arnhold, Bt. Joseph, Mo.

The Came of the Negre Murderer Grady.

Atterney General Akerman, to whom was reserved the petution of the negro, James Grady, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs.

Fanikner, an invalid lady over seventy years of age, for commutation of sentence, yesterday submitted his report on the case to the President.

The Attorney General says the prisoner was mustly convicted of a most hemons crime, without a single palliating circumstance, and no good reason has been presented why the judgment of the Court should not be carried into execution. The President, it is said, coincides with the conclusions of the Attorney General, and Grady will therefore suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Friday next.

A New Preprietary Stamp.

For the accommodation of manufacturers of proprietary articles subject to internal revenue stamp duty, and where the retail price of such article is \$150, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the preparation of a new stamp of the

constituted authorities of any such State or Territory shall fail or refuse to so execute the laws thereof as at secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in addition to the powers now invested in him by law, to employ such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and this, although the Legislature and Executive of any such States may omit or refuse to call for such forces.

SRC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the cierks of the Circuit Court and District Courts, respectively in each Judical district in the States named in the liver section of this act, together with the marshal of the proper district, shall constitute a jury board, whose duty it shall be, in one of the autumn months in each year, to determine, as nearly as may be, the number of jurors who are likely to be required to serve as grand and petit jurors of each court for said district, respectively, for the ensuing year, and therup in they shall proceed to select from the clitzens of the several counties in said district, who shall be sober, judicious men, not disqualified under existing laws, a number of names equal to five year, and they shall cause said names to be plainly written, with the residence of each juror, upon separate slips of paper, and place the same in a box, as the body of olitzens from whom all jurors for both Oricuit and District Court, respectively, saiting in that district for the ensuing year, shall be all jurors for both Oricuit and District Court, respectively, as and in the processor of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and the District Court, respectively, as and the plate of the paper, and the past of the paper, and the past of the paper, and the past of the circuit court, and the past of the court, respectively, all the respectively, all the respectively, all the past of paper, and unless excess by the Court to serve as a jury, shall

all times be in the exclusive custody of the marshal of the several districts.

SEO, 18. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall insert names into any such box, or abstract them therefrom, except as hereinbefore provided, or who shall break or injure any such box, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before either the Circuit or District Ceurt in the district in which such offence shall be committed, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding two years, either or both, at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall take place.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

Lenten Fasts and Washington Fashlonehless The Belles of the Capital-Mrs. Grant's Reception-A Gay and Brilliant Assemblage at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871.
Washington gayety still goes on, although the days of sackcloth and ashes and penitential fasting are upon us, and fashlon's devotees go to stylish churches, where the sunbeams do not penetrate through the gorgeous stained glass windows and his elegantly attired congregation bowing their flower-wreathed, feather-decked heads over their velvet and gold monogram prayer books, when their silken robes rustle down the church aisles and they

silken robes rustle down the church aisles and they carch a glimpse of heaven's bright golden sunshine as they step into their splendid carriages and are rolled away to some

FASHIONABLE RECEPTION.

To-day the one held by Mrs. Grant was the attraction. To-morrow an equally fashionable throng will make their society speeches as they pay their respects to the wives of some of the Cabinet Ministers at their receptions. Nothing can sweep back the tide of gayety. It defies Lent, and even if death did throw its shadow over the new year's dawn it vanished when the peautiful form of its gentie-cyculyticim was laid to real and the some, the dauce and

the mad merry-making went on just the same. Some highly colored pictures of the LIVES OF WARHINGTON BELLES represent them as haggard looking, bysterical creatures, almost verging on the borders of insanity from the effects of heavy suppers, wines, thin dresses, the wild excitement of the german which they danced until daybreak, and the powerful drugs that stupefied their senses afterward. But if the belies who were present at Mrs. Grant's meepilon to-day are really the drugged, hysterical girls that some people would have us believe, the late hours and the drugs certainly have not robbed their cheeks of their bloom or their step of its elisticity. The President assisted Mrs. Grant to-day. He has been slandered by those who have given hin the reputation of not being fond of ladies' society, for ladies compose the leading element of these receptions, and the President has not missed one this season. The English members of the

bers of the

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION WERE PRESENT.

Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Senator Conkling,
Mrs. General Ricketts, Mrs. Benjamin and Miss Felt.

Mrs. Grant were a white satin, with light blue silk
court train, brocaded with white and blue daisies.

The high corsage was covered with a white point
bertha. The reception was extremely brilliant and
agreeable.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Short Session of the Commission Vesterdov-Heavy Mall from the British Members for England-Dinzer Given Them by General Sherman-Other Social Attentions Shown

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871. The Joint High Commission were in session to-day about two hours. Secretary Fish was present at the Cabinet meeting, but did not remain until its con-State Department, and then retiring to be present at the deliberations of the Commission.

In addition to the preparation of a large ma which was taken to New York to-night by the courier of the British Legation for the Foreign Office in London, the members of the British Commission In London, the members of the British Commission devoted several hours to social duties, and among other visits attended the Thresday afternoon reception of Mrs. Grant at the Executive Mansjon.

This evening General Sherman gave a dinner to the members of the British Commission and their secretary, Lord Tenderden, which was also aftended by Admiral Bailey, Generals Marcy and Michler and Colonel Audenreid, of General Sherman's staff.

Mrs. Fish also gave a dinner party, which was attended by Lady Thornton, Lady Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Colonel Bernard, Viscount Goderich and Mr. D. Cremer.

On to-morrow and Thursday evening the English Commissioners will entertain a number of friends at their residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON'S RENTREE.-Steinway Hall was crowded last evening to its utmost seating capacity with an hearty welcome after her triumphant tour in the West and after the severe illness that robbed the concert hall for a long time of one of its brightest jewels. Her selections were of the very highest order and calculated to place her in direct comparison with the most celebrated songstresses that ever visited America. They were the "Ah! Perfido" of Beethoven, and "Let the Bright Seraphim," Handel's soul stirring pæan. Of Beethoven's great scena it is unnecessary to speak, unless to mention that no severer test of an artist's voice could be applied. It is dramatic fire itself, and in it each heartstring vibrates and each passion of the soul is waked into warm life. Mile. Nilsson's rendering was fervent and passionate, and yet intelligent to a high degree. Many singers, in their desire to give expression to the spirit of the work without the ability to do so, reader it perfectly unintelligible. The defects in Mile. Nilsson's interpretation were a want of sustained power, a lingering reminder, probably, of her illness and a want of facility of execution, attributable, no doubt, to the same cause. "Let the Bright Seraphim" was by no means satisfactory from the same reasons, and also on account of the total inefficiency of Mr. Schwab's trumpet obligato. This gentleman plays in a rather spasmodic manner, without the proper principle of tonguing. Those severer test of an artist's voice could be applied. It gentleman plays in a rather spasmodic manner without the proper principle of tonguing. Those who have heard Parepa's magnificent singing of the same work, with Levy to accompany her, can easily draw a distinction between it and the performance has evening. As an encore to the Beethover work Nilsson was Fostary's well-known balled. draw a distinction between it and the performance has evening. As an encore to the Sectioned work Risson samp Foster's well-known ballad, redeemed the inappropriateness of such a selection. Those two great qualities he possesses—extreme purity of tone and dramatic warmth of interpretation—reader her always a favorite in concert. Missing in a selection from Rossinit's Kaden Maier, and, with Brignoli and Verger in the Gradius Agimus, from the 'Meses Solemelle.' There is no other contraint on order boards who can compare with her for perfect squality and richness of voice and thorough studies are such as the contraint of the city. The selection from the

opera was Halevy's tragic "Jewess," and the principal rôles were filled by Madame Louise Lichtmay, Miss Römer and Messrs. Bernard, Habelmann, Franosch and Formes. Madame Lichtmay is an admirable lyric artiste, and the title rôle in her hands was interpreted with a care and earnestness that our operatic stage has been long a stranger to. In voice and acting Mme, Lichtmay will always be a favorite with the operatic public. Miss Römer shared the honers with her by her clever rendering of the rôle of the Princess Endoxia. The tenor, Bernard, sang better than en any previous occasion in this city, and it would be difficult to find a more satisfactory Eleazer. A large, well trained choqus and an orchestra of more than ordinary calibre helped to make the opera an entire success. Mr. Neuendorf is an intelligent, careful conductor, and sendom permits the forces under his command to make a mistake, even in the most triding details. To-night "Fra Diavelo" will be presented, with Habelmann in his very best rôle.

Park Theatre, Brooklyn.—On Monday night a

PARE THEATRE, BROOKLYN .- On Monday night a the Brooklyn Park Theatre Miss Lucille Western appeared for the first time after a long interval in the dual character of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine in Clifton Tayleure's dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's celebrated sensational novel "East Lynne." Judging from the audionces of teh past two nights the management will have no reason to complain of Miss Western's limited engagement, the nouse being filled to the doors long before eight o'clock. In the two first acts she was excellent as the hair jealous, hair confiding Lady Isabel. Her acting in the last scene of the second act, when she fully realizes for the first time what she believes to be the treachery of her husband, was really very fine and drew down as burst of well merited appliause. In the latter part of the pleece the transition from the jealous, almost captious wiie, to the patient, sorrowstricken governess was complete. The charm of in Clifton Taylenre's dramatization of Mrs. Henry drew down a burst of well merited appliance. In the latter part of the plece the transition from the jealous, aimost captious wire, to the patient, sorrow-stricken governess was complete. The charm of Miss Western's acting is in her versatility, and in situations such as demand sudden transitions of feeling, as in the early part of "East Lynne," her acting is of a very superior order. If she had any fault it is perhaps in the extreme effort she makes to be distinct—an effort which spoils the charm of many a pathetic scene. "East Lynne" does not afford much opportunity for show to the character of Sir Francis Levison, which was rendered by Mr. J. A. Herne, a young and promising American actor. Mr. J. W. Carroll, in the rather difficult role of Archibald Carlyie, in some of the trying situations incidental to the character, dispiayed a good deal of histrionic power. Miss anna Llewellyn's acting as the termagant sister of Archibald Carlyle, was really very excelent. The remaining characters in the piece were, on the whole, well falled by the company, and particularly that of Barbara Hare by Miss Kate Browning.

ASSOCIATION HALL-MISS GLYN'S "HAMLET."-This lady gave the first of a series of three Shaksperian readings to a large and fashionable audience at Association Hall last evening. Miss Glyn was habited in a black velvet robe, décolleté to a great extent, and likewise displaying the artiste's fair, round arms. It is undoubted that it retiste's fair, round arms. It is undoubted that it requires an effort of the highest genius to embody before the imaginations of the hearers in a reading of this description the effects produced by the same play on the stage. The almost impossibility of successfully changing the voice so as to convey vividly the idea of a number of persons of different sexes and idiosyncracies present at the same time is painfully feit by the intellegent listener. The lady's conception of Hamlet is not a very high one, and introduces a subdued devetional shade to the character, which is natural enough in a woman. The scene with the ghost was, however, an exception; her Hamlet in this exhibited rage which, in a man's voice, would be almost rant. A tribute must be paid to her ghost's speech, which was one of the most effective pieces, both as to tenderness and point in the reading. The sollioniday "To be or not to be" was that of a man deeply impressed with the profundity of the future; and in the scene with Ophelia which follows the audience accorded a well won appliance. Taken altogether it was very creditable.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Boss Tweed's New Tax Levy System.

The Bill Reported and Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION SLIGHT

Consolidation of City and County Stock.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

ALBANY, March 14, 1871. Mr. Tweed to-day reported THE TAX LEVY BILL

substantially as it was originally introduced, and now commences the trouble and turmoil of the session. There is a very decided opposition springing up on the democratic side of the house against this new invention to provide ways and means for the government of the city. The old fashioned tax levy was the rich placer of the session, from which the prospecting members and their friends obtained their nuggets of various sizes. It should be remembered that comes to the Legislature for authority to raise money for its support. All the other cities raise whatever amounts they deem necessary through their Boards of Supervisors. No one knows why was that the practice was instituted, and it seems to be more a matter of custom than law. When Mr. Flagg was Comptroller be endeavored to trace the origin of the practice, but he reached no very definite conclusion. The old system was to grant a sum in gross, without any specification of details, and to leave to the local officers the distribution of the amounts required by the various departments. Mr. Flagg was the annual levy a sort of system of Bookkeeping, system of Bookkeeping, sparate her

each item being under a separate head, and this scheme continued down to the present period. The tax levies of late, however, have become the mere

of the session, and have been looked forward to on both sides of the House as furnishing the eventual compensation and indemnity for all the costly trials and tribulations of legislative llie at Albany, until at last the evil has grown so great that the heads of the party and the government of the city of New York determined summarily to uproot the evil by providing a summary remedy, limiting the amount to be expended to a fixed sum (two per cent) on the established valuation of taxable property of the present time. This scheme has the double they contend, of curing the excesses of past tax levies and of providing a remedy against threatened abuses mider the new charter. It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that the charter passed

known, but such is the fact, that the charter passed last year virtually
of tax levies altogether. It gave to each department the absolute right to fix its own expenditures, and made it the duty of the Board of Supervisors to levy and raise the amount thus fixed without any intervention of the Legislature. It was found that this system of determining the taxes by the heads of departments promised evils as great as those that had existed under legislature tax levies—hence this scheme of Mr. Tweed's tax levy, which is not in fact a tax levy, he asserts, so much as it is a limitation and restriction upon the existing authority devolved upon the heads of departments of the city. In other words, without this restriction there was reason to apprehend that the taxes might reach to four or five per cent, as in Brooklyn. Mr. Tweed's tax levy says that no matter what the estimates of the heads of departments may be of the city and county government combined, they shall not spend more than two per cent annually on the present taxable property of the city, and to this limited income they must rigidly conform. The scheme is opposed by the republicans because, as the democrats say, they prefer to fasten upon the definionance was trigidly conform.

Awards of appraisers of Canal Board ... 812,248
For Champlain Canal ... \$6,741,956
This is ... \$6,741,956
This ... \$6,741,956
This ... \$6

irequent of late by reason of the huge Sound steamers

"GOING IT BLIND"
around the Eattery, to the great risk of ferryboats and the small craft with which the river is constantly studded below Tenth street. An effort was made last year to pass a bill similar to this, but it was smothered as soon as it had been given life by means which the "third house" alone have the honest control of. The question now is with the lobby men—who will be on the out vive the moment the steamboat owners come up here to have a talk about the terrible expenses and loss they will be put to by the change—will the companies do the fair thing? If they do the bill will sleep sweetly.

Mr. Madigan's bill to create a new political officer called the "Public Attorney" has some very good features about it. Its aim is to give prisoners who are too poor te employ counsel the services of an able lawyer who, being paid well, will take care of their thiorests. The custom of making indicent

prisoners a sort of a practising log for youthful pleaders to hack experience out of will be effectually killed by the bill. However, the bad leature about it is that it gives the "Public Attorney" a body guard of assistants who may be, in the long run, no better than the present class of young pleaders.

pleaders.

Southern New York rapidly association.

Schator Tweed introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of the above naticed association. The New York Rapids Association. The New York Rapids Association. The New York Rapids Association. The Church Extension Committee of the Hudson River Baptist Association and the New York Rapids Sunday School Union shall be merged into above association.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL CLUB.

Senator Genet introduced a bill providing that T. F. Allen, C. F. Austin, William Bower, Israc Buchanan, D. C. Eaton, P. V. Leroy and others may associate themselves under above title, for the purpose of encouraging a tasic for the study of octany. Capital stock, \$50,000.

RELATIVE TO ABORTONS.

Senator Norton introduced a bill providing that any person who shall administer to any woman with child, whether such child be quick or not, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure ner to take any medicine or drug, or shall use any instrument or any means whatever to cause a miscarriage, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her bie, shall be deemed guilty of mansaughter in the second degree.

The Tax Bill Ordered to a Third Readin Slight Republican Opposition—Consolidation of City and County Stocks -The Pacumatic Kailway-A Caucus of Democrats on the Election Bill.

ALBANY, March 14-10 P. M. THE NEW TAX LEVY BILL

came up in Committee of the Whole of the Senate this evening, and was ordered to a third reading afterwards by a vote of 16 yeas to 14 nays. It was generally believed that the republicans would try to make a stir about the matter in the committee, but they were quiet as lambs throughout the entire proceedings. Mr. Kennedy, however, who always has a say on most everything that is worth been read by sections, offered the following amendment as an additional section:-

It shall not be lawful for the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New York or the Board of Supervisors or the Board of Apportionment to appropriate any public money or any property or credit of said city or county to any sectarian schools or institutions or any society that is under the control of any reliations denomination.

Mr. Tweed said he hoped the amendment would not prevail, as there was a law now on the statute books that prevented any sectarian appropriations. It was totally unnecessary. then voted down-16 to 14-whereupon Mr. Ken nedy again made himself heard by moving to STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

an order, as he said that Senators could get an ex-

STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

an order, as he said that Senators could get an explanation as to what the bill really was. This was also voted down, and, on motion of Mr. Tweed, the committee ordered the bill to a third reading, which report was adopted by the Senate by the same party vote as in the other instances where the vote was taken by yeas and nays.

Senator Parker, just before the report was adopted, remarked that in his opinion the bill was the development of a principle increasing power with responsibility, and he thought it was but proper to ask for an explanation about the senate of a principle increasing power with responsibility, and he thought it was but proper to ask for an explanation about the senate of the republicans, although it is hinted that they are reserving their dre until it comes up for its final passage, which will be on to-morrow, if Mr. Murphy is well enough to leave Brooklyn, seventeen votes being requisite to carry the measure through.

Mr. Creamer's bill in relation to NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, which he introduced this evening, is quite an important one. It provides for the consolidation of all the various stocks of the city into a common requisered stock of \$500 denomination, redeemable in not less than twenty years nor more than fifty years. The interest on the stock is to be six per cent in gold or currency as the Comptroller may decine. The bill also pravides for the compolidated county stock, or the same denomination as the city stock, to draw the same interest. The city stock can be exchanged for consolidated county stock, or the same denomination as the city stock, to draw the same interest. The city stock can be exchanged for consolidated county stock or observers. The interest on these stocks is to be paid quarterly or semi-annually.

The Beach Preumatic Tube Bill.

Was ordered to a third reading after Mr. Tweed's motion to strike out the word Broadway wherever it occurred in the bill had be

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 14, 1871.

By Mr. GENET-Incorporating the New York B. By Mr. Cathowell To lay out and open 156th Morrisania, from St. Ann's avenue to Third avenue; also to lay out and extend Fairmont avenue, in West Farma.

Ballist Association.

Billist Passed.

To confirm certain indenture of lease made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of New York to the Founding Asyium of the Sisters of Charity of New York; providing for the appointment of an additional clerk for each of the District Courts of New York; amending the charter of the new Brooklyn Turnverein; amending the Town Insurance act; amending the act extending the powers of the Board of Supervisors, except in New York and Kings counties; amending the act extending the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Lake Octario Shore Railroad.

Mr. Norton's resolution, authorizing the Governor to confer bevest commissions on honorably discharges officers of the National Guard, was adopted.

Evoning Session.

Mr. Twen introduced a ball for closing the offices of

By Mr. Twent-Incorporating the Sc

Byoning Seasion.

Mr. Twerd introduced a bill for closing the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk and Register of the city and county of New York on holidays.

The Senate then went into committee on the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Renairs and counter additional powers on the Canal Commissioners. A lengthy debate was had, when the committee rose and reported progress.

additional powers on the Canal Commissioners. A lengthy debate was had, when the committee rose and reported progress.

In the Senate Mr. HARDENBERGH moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. PARKEE moved to refer the bill to the Canal Committee with instructions to insert the amendment, "To cancel all contracts entered upon since 1853."

The PRESIDENT decided the motion to amend was not germane to the subject and not in order.

Mr. PARKEE insisted that it was usual to make such motions at this stage.

The PRESIDENT held to his railing, stating that no amendment not offered in committee could be offered in the Senate. The motion to order the bill to the third reading was carried by 16 yeas to 14 angs.

THE NEW TAX LEVY BILL.

The Senate then went into committee on the bill to make provision for the local government of the city and county of New York. This is the bill which makes provision for the tax levy, and it was ordered to the third reading.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to consolidate the debts of the city and county of New York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 14, 1871

COSTS IN SUREGOATES OCURTS.

Mr. TEN BYCK called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill fixing the costs in Surrogases. Courts was lest. The question being on the motion to reconsider, it was carried. The question was then on the passage of the bill, and it was passed.

Requiring certain mans of Westchester county to be filed; anthorizing in Supervisors of Brooms county to secure certain lands in Binghamton for a court house; extending the provision of the Mechanics Lien law; amending the act authorizing a jail or lockup in West Troy; incorporating the Greenwich Railroad Equipment Company; Mr. Huested introduced a bill to amend the charter of Sing Sing; providing for copying mutilated records in the office of the Clerk of the county of New York; amending the Pawling, Quichess county Waster law; repealing the act to drain lands in the town of Flektill.

BILLE INTRODUCED.

town of Fishkill.

By Mr. BUNCE—To amend the law relating to the assessment of taxes with regard to the taxation of farms bying partly in two counties.

By Mr. MURPHY—To encourage the propagation of fish in the Hudson river.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—Authorizing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Westeru, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Eric Railroad companies to run parallel railroads in this State for the transportation of coal.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Amending the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company, so as to allow them to purchase lands and erect buildings thereon.

Evening Session. The Senate bill to confirm the lease by the city of New York of a piece of land to the Foundling Asylum of the Staters of Charity, was, on motion of Mr. PRRAM, read and passed.

passed.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION HILL.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill. The gross amount is about the same as that of last year, where is no increase in the general expenses, the only increase being in malaries of Judges and Commissioners of Appeals and that annually made under the constitution for the common school fund. The appropriations are as follows:—

Common schools.

\$9,35,600
Interest on bounty debt.

Interest on the general fund debt.

126,63
State Frisons.

20,500

quirements of the amendment to the constitution adopted in 1870.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill to prohibit the use of old barrels for packing flour, fruit and vegetables was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Whele, to be reported complete.

THE WESTCHKETER ROULEVARDS.

Mr. Campbell, also moved to make the same reference of the bill to amend the act to extend the road from East Chester, Westchester county, to Futnam county.

Measr. Bartlett, Schinner and Hyshed and all the members from Westchester county opposed the motion, supplying the people of that county were opposed to all road and boulevard speculations; that, in fact, they were all elected to oppose did in the members. **APP CAMPBELL replied that New Yorkers had invested their money in Westchester county with the understanding that these improvements would be made. The motion was negatived.